



Urban District of Horncastle

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

1960

HORNCastle URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health

S.A. O'HAGAN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector

H. SMITH, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

The Medical Officer is also Medical Officer for Woodhall Spa Urban District and Horncastle Rural District Councils.

The Sanitary Inspector is also Surveyor, Meat Inspector and Housing, Allotments and Markets Manager.

There is a Public Health Committee which deals with all matters affecting Public Health, other than Housing.

Members of Committee :-

R.L. Kisby
H. Cashmore (Chairman)
E.W. Goodacre
C.R. Harness
F. Townley

To The Chairman and Members of
Horncastle Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Bryant and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1960.

1960 will be remembered for many years as the year of the flood. The total of destruction amounted to some £50,000. in the six hours of disaster, whilst further damage by decay cannot be ruled out for at least another year.

Horncastle was, however, spared much danger by the fact of the storm occurring at mid-day when all were awake and able to help themselves and others and when darkness fell, the street lights came on without trouble, whilst main services - gas, water and electricity did not fail.

Nor did food supplies fail. A small market was held as usual the following morning to meet the possibility of local traders not being able to use their own shops.

Tribute must be paid to the Chief Officers of the County Council who arrived in the town with Civil Defence teams and established emergency headquarters at the Rural Council Offices. Communications were the greatest difficulty and tribute is due to Police, Civil Defence Signals and the G.P.O. telephone engineers who quickly organised the necessary emergency circuits. Only one life was lost in the flood. At the time of writing, almost every claim for damage had been met, but the possibility of claims for damage due to rot brought about by flooding may be expected to continue.

It will be noted that there remain 208 houses without any internal water supply - one sixth of all houses. This is a serious matter and implies that the inhabitants are without adequate laundry and washing facilities. This figure correlates closely with the estimated number of unfit dwellings. Progress is being made upon two sites for replacement of some of these occupiers many of whom are elderly and require a small, easily worked dwelling.

In the personal health field, the implementation of the Mental Health Act represents a major task and calls for considerable education of the public to the policy of relatively free entry and discharge of patients suffering mental illness. Obviously, in the field of psychological medicine, as in general medicine and surgery, it is not wise to retain, in hospital, patients who may complete their convalescence quicker in the community. Nor is it always necessary or desirable to admit - either compulsorily or voluntarily all cases requiring treatment. Many can be treated at home, and the County Council as Health Authority are playing an increasing role in supporting the care available. In Horncastle former Receiving Home of the Childrens Homes has been adapted for use as a Junior Training centre for young subnormal people, who are unable to benefit from education in school. The children are collected by special vehicles, a mid-day meal is provided and they are returned home in time for tea. The benefit is two-fold, in that it allows parents as much freedom for the ordinary business of life as parents of normal children during the day, whilst the problem child of the family is cared for and, as far as his abilities permit, trained to care for himself, and occupy himself creatively.

A striking feature is the great happiness of the pupils.

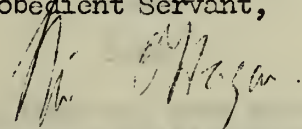
Occasion has arisen to draw traders attention to the offence of allowing unprotected food to remain within 18 inches of the ground. This applies, of course, with principal emphasis to foods which may be eaten without cooking, for washing of salad materials is often unsatisfactory and no substitute for initial clean handling.

Safety from accident - whilst roads and homes remained safe, our rivers claimed two victims, both elderly, one during the flood and one who fell in near the head of the canal and was apparently unable to get to his feet, for there was only a few inches of water at the time. I cannot think that any action can be seriously contemplated to prevent such accidents.

Analysis of the vital statistics shows that the normal birth rate and very low death rate have been maintained. With so many young children about, the Council's provision of a safe paddling pool has been most popular and, at the time of writing, was in very full use.

Again, as always, I should be most remiss if I failed to acknowledge the unfailing friendship and helpfulness of all members, officers and employees of the Council.

I am, Mrs. Bryant and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL SECTION

AREA OF URBAN DISTRICT :	14.21 acres
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S ESTIMATE OF MID-YEAR POPULATION :	3900
DENSITY OF POPULATION PER ACRE :	2.65
SUM REPRESENTED BY PENNY RATE :	£157. 15. 10d.
RATEABLE VALUE OF URBAN DISTRICT :	£39,455.
NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES :	1296.
MOVEABLE DWELLINGS LICENCED UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACT :	3.

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

Live Births	1958.	1959.	1960.
Male	24	34	33
Female	31	29	27
Total	55	63	60

Live birth rate per 1000 population	15.4
Standardized birth rate per 1000 population	16.63
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	62%

Still Births	1958.	1959.	1960.
Male	3	2	1
Female	2	1	1
Total	5	3	2

Number per 1000 total live and still births 32.2

Infant Deaths (i.e. under 1 year of age) Nil.

Total Infant Deaths per 1000 total live births	Nil.
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1000 legitimate total live births	Nil.
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1000 illegitimate total live births	Nil.

Neonatal Mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	Nil.
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Early Neonatal Mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	Nil.
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Perinatal Mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week per 1000 live and still births)	32.2
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Maternal Mortality

Number of Deaths	Nil.
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Rate per 1000 total live and still births	Nil.
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Deaths

	Male	Female	Total
Number of Deaths	10	22	32

Crude death rate per 1000 estimated population	8.2
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Standardized death rate per 1000 estimated population	7.3
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Death rate England and Wales per 1000 estimated population	11.5
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Causes of Death as shewn in the Registrar General's Short List

Short List No.	Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0	0	0
2.	Tuberculosis, other	0	1	1
3.	Syphilitic Disease	0	0	0
4.	Diphtheria	0	0	0
5.	Whooping Cough	0	0	0
6.	Meningococcal Infection	0	0	0
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
8.	Measles	0	0	0
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	0	0
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	1	0	1
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	0	1	1
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, breast	0	1	1
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	0	0	0
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	1	2	3
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0	0	0
16.	Diabetes	0	1	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	0	7	7
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	5	2	7
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	0	1	1
20.	Other heart disease	0	2	2
21.	Other circulatory disease	0	0	0
22.	Influenza	0	0	0
23.	Pneumonia	0	0	0
24.	Bronchitis	1	1	2
25.	Other disease of respiratory system	0	0	0
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	0	0	0
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0	0	0
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	0	0	0
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	0	0	0
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	0	0	0
31.	Congenital malformations	0	0	0
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	0	1	1
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	0	0	0
34.	All other accidents	2	0	2
35.	Suicide	0	2	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war	0	0	0
Totals		10.	22.	32.

Causes of Death at ages below 65 years

Suicide	2
Pulmonary Embolism	1
Coronary Thrombosis	2
Cerebral Thrombosis	1
Cancer of Jaw	1

Maternal Mortality

Nil

Infectious Diseases

	<u>1958.</u>	<u>1959.</u>	<u>1960.</u>
Measles	0	93	2
Whooping Cough	11	0	2
Dysentery	4	0	2
Salmonella infection	0	0	0
Pneumonia (primary)	4	0	0
Scarlet Fever and Scarletina	1	3	5
Tuberculosis	0	1	2
Polioomyelitis	0	0	0
Pneumonia (influenzal)	8	5	0

There were no deaths from notifiable infectious diseases during 1960.

Preventive Measures

There is a drive on to get everybody as aware of Tetanus as they are of diphtheria. Our attitude to tetanus is almost as archaic as our attitude to diphtheria before the war. Tetanus immunization when combined with protection against diphtheria or whooping cough, or both, involves no more effort or discomfort and brings lasting assurance of safety from lockjaw or serum sickness.

Dysentery, although little notified in the district is not amenable to control by immunization but needs a major campaign of education in cleanly habits. All the evidence suggests that the route of infection is from splashed W.C. seats to fingers and thence to the mouth. Training to wash hands after using the W.C. and also before eating (either meals or sweets!) must start in babyhood until it becomes as habitual as pulling up ones trousers before leaving. Only then will there be hope of eliminating this nuisance. An additional method, in school has been found of value : this is to provide a hand dip of Roccal solution in classrooms and to require every person leaving the room for any purpose to dip their hands in solution on returning and dab dry on paper towels provided. This together with exclusion of cases from school until clinically well appear likely to prevent massive outbreaks.

Protection against tuberculosis by skin testing and either follows-up X ray or vaccination as indicated, was carried out on the majority of 13 year olds. Too many, however, refuse even the initial skin test, so that the ones most in need of protection may be missed.

I welcome the Ministry of Health's sanction to include all over the age of 11 and still in full time education. This has allowed second thoughts to some who earlier refused and may also result in more parental consents at age 11 in place of adolescent refusals at 13.

Referring to the recorded take-up of vaccines by children, it appears that single antigens are used only exceptionally, and that substantial progress is being made in persuading parents to continue the protection that is so readily acceptable at the infant stage. It is regrettable that information about the use of antigens in the older age groups is incomplete.

There is a fair presumption, in view of the short time that triple antigen has been in use that only a few children have come up for boosters, except in the 5 - 9 age group where a substantial number immunized against diphtheria and whooping cough as babies have received one dose of triple antigen as a "booster" for diphtheria and whooping cough protection and as a first dose of tetanus protection.

The abnormal distribution of smallpox vaccination continues, due to the proportion of children admitted to Holmleigh who lack almost any protection against the preventable diseases.

It is again worth emphasizing that tetanus immunization is worth while at any age, and is available at any age. A large proportion of the local population will have been immunized during military service and this protection is worth keeping up.

Take up of Vaccine

	<u>1958.</u>	<u>1959.</u>	<u>1960.</u>
Initial Diphtheria alone	4	1	0
Diphtheria Re-inforcing doses	34	48	64
Whooping cough alone	0	1	0
Whooping cough and diphtheria	16	0	0
Diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus	28	43	124
Tetanus only	0	5	23
Diphtheria and tetanus			58

Smallpox Vaccination

Primary Vaccination at age	0 - 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 plus	Total
	31	7	52	4	94
Re-vaccination	0	0	3	2	5

Control over and protection of Food

The quality of animals slaughtered for food continues to be good whilst the numbers are slightly increased over last year.

A substantial quantity of foodstuffs were damaged by the flood and the list of surrendered foods appended gives more idea of variety than quantity. In addition to these, it is known that three lorry-loads of food were removed to the tip on Sunday October 9th.

More anxiety was felt about the amount of food destroyed than about any possibility of unfit food being sold.

Catering premises in Horncastle are inadequate. The long term intention should be for more planned cafes with adequate parking space for vehicles off the road, and adequate working and serving space.

Incidence of condemnation of part or whole
animal on account of Tuberculosis

	Beasts	Pigs
1951	23.4	6.4
1952	20.3	7.0
1953	13.02	12.14
1954	14.8	10.8
1955	11.8	8.7
1956	9.4	5.3
1957	4.6	4.1
1958	2.9	2.4
1959	1.63	2.4
1960	1.7	2.7

Last year I noted the dramatic decline in Animal Tuberculosis, as found upon meat inspection. This year shows the trend to have halted at a figure which allows for no complacency, and the suggestion of longer intervals between tuberculin tests of cows is not without risk. True, the bulk of milk consumed is pasteurized, but some T.T. milk is consumed raw, and the extra price leads the consumer to expect better quality, whereas it has been shown in another district that the supply of T.T. milk in school was associated with tuberculosis disease in two 9 year old children.

Also, last year, I called for an eradication scheme for Brucellosis, and this is now being undertaken by means of free vaccination of animals.

The general quality of meat slaughtered during the year was good, and the amount condemned was very little.

Fish, Fruit and Vegetables

These were not the cause of any difficulty during the year, apart from those involved in the flood.

Public Swimming Bath

This is being developed as finances permit. The present system is to fill with chlorinated river water, and to continuously chlorinate and circulate the water. This maintained a regular residuum of free chlorine throughout the pool but the absence of a filter results in a lack of clarity of the water. The frequency of changing water depends upon usage and the amount of sunshine.

Only one sample was reported upon by the Public Health Laboratory, the report being satisfactory. During the coming season it is hoped to sample bacteriologically at much more regular intervals and the provision of filtration apparatus is envisaged.

Water Supply

The Horncastle Water Company has fully maintained the supply, adequate in quantity and quality which withstood even the cloud-burst conditions. Additional chlorination at the headworks was used for some time to deal with possible abnormal inflow. The water is hard and has been in use for very many years without evidence of plumbo-solvency.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

It grieves me to find that the reports of my predecessors and myself on this subject have been ignored over the years by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government yet one brief sentence in the report of the Lincolnshire Rivers Board causes an immediate response. I am still farther grieved that I have not been kept fully informed of the Board's sampling of effluent. I am sure they would have received much more co-operation from this authority had they themselves been more co-operative. As it is, even as late as 1961, it is only via the Ministry of Housing and Local Government that three out of four samples have been brought to my notice.

Up to 20th April, 1961, during the preceding 9 years, 24 samples were taken on behalf of the Board. Only 8 fully complied with the Royal Commission standard, several more were only mildly defective, whilst one was so grossly appalling that one is forced to suspect that some error of sampling occurred.

Nevertheless, there is no doubt that the advice so regularly tendered will have to be seriously considered and some form of improvements effected. Two points of weakness in the system are obvious - the need for additional settlement tanks and sludge-drying space and a very much greater area of land-treatment, if this is to continue.

A figure of 16 to 20 acres of land might be expected to deal adequately with the flow, whereas at present, after settlement, only $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres receives the full flow. With the larger area, some sort of return in the form of saleable crops might be expected in place of the total loss of most current treatment works. It is believed that suitable land could be acquired at a reasonable price.

Housing

This problem is inevitably affected by the flood of October 7th. Over 150 dwellings were flooded to depths varying from ceiling height to a few inches and although the majority were restored to some degree of habitability within days, a number of others will have had their inevitable end brought a great deal nearer.

Fortunately, the council's housing is all on the higher land and was not submerged.

The scheme for housing the elderly on the New Inn Site follows closely the third paragraph of my remarks on clean air, last year, and this may well pioneer a wider use of warm air for combined heating and ventilation. Such a scheme in schools would go far to reduce the spread of infections.

I am indeed grateful to the Council in taking the initiative with this up-to-date scheme.

Clean Air

This subject has been partially dealt with, but the daily pollution of the atmosphere, by volumes of road traffic. An ordinary car pollutes the air to poisonous level at the rate of several thousand litres a minute, and heavy vehicles proportionately faster. It is obviously desirable then, either to so widen the streets or to allow free dispersal of these fumes, or to divert the traffic via a bypass road.

The emission of excessive smoke by a road vehicle is an offence and whilst I would not wish for a lot of prosecutions, it does not take long to adjust a driving mirror on the wing to include a view of the tail-pipe so that the driver can see at once if his exhaust becomes foul. The same question is involved in Noise Abatement This new act gives the Council or any three members of the public the right to apply to the Magistrates court for an order to abate any excessive or avoidable noise.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47

No action was required.

Tuberculosis

There were two new notifications, one in an old lady who died quite quickly whilst the other which was an early case responded well to treatment and is now well.

REPORT OF WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
DURING THE YEAR

HOUSING

Total number of new houses erected during the year	Nil
(1) By the Local Authority	Nil
(2) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(3) By other bodies or persons	6
(4) Number allocated for replacing houses subject to Demolition Orders	Nil

Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year	
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	165
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	204

Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	108

Action under Statutory Powers during the year	
(1) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts	None
(2) Proceedings under the Housing Acts	None
(3) Slum Clearance - proceedings under the Housing Acts	
(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made (Individual unfit houses only)	1
(b) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	None
(c) Number of dwelling-houses, or parts, subject to Closing Orders	17
(4) Nissen huts or other similar hutments	None

(5) Estimated number of dwellings, excluding those under paragraph (4) above, remaining to be dealt with under	
(a) The Housing Act, 1957, Sections 16 and 18	On paper 210 although a full housing inspection is necessary to re-assess this figure.
(b) The Housing Act, 1957, Section 42	None.

HOUSING ACTS - OVERCROWDING

(a) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	2
(b) Number of persons concerned in such cases	6
(c) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	Not known
(d) Number of families dwelling therein	-
(e) Number of persons dwelling therein	-

HOUSING ACTS 1949 - 59

Number of dwellings for which applications for grants have been received

(a) Standard Grant	15
(b) Discretionary Grant	None

Number of houses subject to grant

(a) Standard Grant	12
(b) Discretionary Grant	None

Number of houses owned by local authority which have been the subject of grant aid by the Ministry

1

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Number of site licences	None
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Number of individual licences	3
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Total number of moveable dwellings permitted under above licences	3
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Number of inspections during the year

Sites -	0
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Dwellings -	4
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Number of contraventions remedied	None
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Number of sites exempt from licence	None
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Number of moveable dwellings thereon	None
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FOOD PREMISES

BAKEHOUSES

Number in district	6
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Number of inspections	6
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Number of contraventions	None
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Defects remedied	None
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MILK SUPPLIES

Number of distributors on register

Sterilised	9
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Pasteurised	3
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Tuberculin Tested	3
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Number of inspections of dairy premises	8
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Contraventions remedied	None
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ICE CREAM

Number of manufacturers on register	None
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Number of premises licensed for sale of ice cream	18
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Number of inspections of premises made	31
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Number of contraventions found	None
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Number of contraventions remedied	None
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Number of samples taken	None
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MEAT PRODUCTS

Number of premises registered for manufacturers of meat products

9

Number of inspections made	11
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Number of contraventions found	2
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Number of contraventions remedied	2
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OTHER FOOD PREMISES

Number of inspections	35
Number of contraventions found	4
Number of contraventions remedied	4

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Number licensed - Private	2
- Abattoir	0

UN SOUND FOOD - CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE
OR IN PART

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	637	1	107	2,060	1,765
Number inspected	637	1	107	2,060	1,765
All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci					
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	2	2	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was cond.	92	Nil	7	72	49
Percentage of above inspected	14.4	Nil	8.4	3.59	2.77
T.B. only. Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Part above condemned	11	Nil	Nil	Nil	48
Percentage of above inspected	1.7	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.7
Carcases with Cysticercosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED

Tinned Meat	Coffee beans
Tinned fruit	Fruit and vegetables
Tinned milk	Tinned food drinks
Minerals etc.	Oxo cubes
Bottled coffee essence	Packets of biscuits
Bottled vinegar	Packets of jellies
Bottled sauce	Blocks salt
Jars sandwich spread	Eggs
Jars jam	Sterilised milk
Fats etc.	

Method of Disposal of Condemned Food - Buried at Tip

Meat - Collected for Iwel Loaps

Other Foods - Buried at Tip

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Closets

Number of houses with privy vaults in district	None
Number of houses with pail closets in district	34
Number of houses with water closets in district	1,262
Number of water closets substituted for pail closets or privy vaults	2
Cesspool and Septic Tanks	None

WATER SUPPLIES

Domestic

Number of houses supplied from public mains-in house	1,086
- standpipe/outside tap	208
Number of houses supplied from private sources	
- in house	None
- not in house	2
Number of samples taken for chemical examination	None
Number of samples taken for bacteriological examination from Public Supplies	
Class I	48
Class II	1
Class III	None
Class IV	None

Swimming Pools

Number in operation	- swimming pools	1
	- paddling pools	One in construction
Number fitted with continuous filtration and chlorination		Continuous chlorination only
Number of samples of swimming pool water taken for bacteriological examination		1
(a) Satisfactory		1
(b) Unsatisfactory		None
Chlorine comparator tests taken.		

GENERAL

Offensive Trades

Number of premises in district	1
Number of inspections	8
Contraventions remedied	0

Knackers Yards

Number licensed	1
Number of inspections	8
Contraventions remedied	0

Shops Act, 1950

Number of shops inspected	31
Contraventions remedied	3

Disinfection and Disinfestation

Rooms or premises disinfected	None
Number of premises subject to disinfestation	2

Refuse Collection and Disposal

Number of premises from which refuse is collected	1,554
Frequency of collection	Weekly
Method of disposal	Controlled Tipping
Is this satisfactory?	Water in pit makes it unsatisfactory
Number of tips	One
Is collection by local authority or contract	Local Authority

Nuisances

Total number of nuisances during year:

(1) Abated as result of informal action by Public Health Inspector	29
(2) Reported to Council - Statutory notice issued	-
" " not issued	1

Details of nuisances abated	After informal Intimation	After Statutory Notice
Refuse	12	-
Foul ditches, ponds and stagnant water	-	-
Drainage	11	-
Poultry and Animals	3	-
Dangerous premises	2	-
Miscellaneous Nuisances	1	-

Rates and Mice Destruction

Number of rodent operatives employed	one part time
Number of premises treated:	
(a) dwellinghouses	33
(b) other premises	24
Are there any serious reservoirs of rats in district?	No.

Atmospheric Pollution

Number of visits	None
Number of nuisances found	None
Number of nuisances abated	None
Details of (including area) any smokeless zone declared by Council and whether or not approved by Minister	None

Flood water in October rose to such a height that 550 properties were affected. During this period it was impossible to record details of the many and varied difficulties which were dealt with under the Public Health and Housing Acts.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 to 1959

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	14	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	38	41	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises	-	-	-	-
Total	42	55	-	-

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Insp.	to H.M. Insp.	
Want of Cleanliness	3	3	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	-	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	3	-	1	-

